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of his acquaintance with the people of the Delta that his chapter on English rule in Egypt is of great value.

Indeed the true value of this book lies in its graphic account of modern Egypt, the Egypt of Abbas II. But the author reminds us that the Egypt of the Mahommedans, the Egypt of the Saracenic invasion, is certainly as worthy of study; for the way of life and methods of thought introduced by Amru and his followers are not yet dead and done with.

The illustrations are often excellent and never really bad. The landscapes and architectural drawings are very well done, and give no inadequate notion of the city and its surroundings. The representations of figures and faces are less good, the latter being invariably too darkly shaded.—PERCY ADDLESHAW, in *The Academy*, Jan. 14, 1893.

J. KRALL. *Die etruskischen Mumienbinden des Agramer National-Museums*. (From the "*Dankschriften der K. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien*," Vol. XLI.)

About the year 1849 an Egyptian mummy of the Ptolemaic epoch was brought to Europe by an Austrian traveller, ten years later it found its way into the museum of Agram, about this time it was unrolled and it was noticed that some of the linen bandages were inscribed with characters. Brugsch Pasha examined these in 1867–8 and thought them to be Ethiopian. Sir R. Burton suspected that they were from some Arabic tongue. It was reserved for Prof. Krall to discover that the letters were those of the well known Etruscan alphabet, and that the words inscribed on them were words which have been met with in Etruscan texts.

The complete editing of the text has been a work of time and difficulty, here and there the letters were almost or entirely illegible. Moreover the linen pages of the book had been torn into fragments and to fit these together was by no means an easy task. The work, however, has now been accomplished, and we have before us, in consecutive order, what Prof. Krall calculates to be about two-thirds of the original text.

The nature of the text has been determined from the continuous use of certain words; these would designate it as a sort of ritual for the dead, like the Egyptian Book of the Dead. Its ritualistic character is further made apparent by what is evidently a sort of magical incantation at the beginning of the seventh column.

The newly-discovered text is particularly valuable in showing us at last what were the forms of Etruscan grammar. Prof. Krall's discovery has dealt the death-blow to all the theories which assumed the Etrus-

can language to be Indo-European. Prof. Krall discusses the question of the newly-discovered book, and proves conclusively its genuineness. It seems probable that the pages of the book were not used as wrappings for the mummy owing to any significance of the text, but were purchased for the linen, from some Etruscan, residing in northern Egypt. The index to the Etruscan words contained in the text has been prepared by the competent hands of Dr. Deecke.—A. H. SAYCE, in *The Academy*, Oct. 15, 1892.

GREEK.

PERCY GARDNER. *New Chapters in Greek History: Historical Results of Recent Excavations in Greece and Asia Minor.* Murray; London.

A large proportion of the book consists of articles republished from various views and magazines. Professedly "a rough outline" and without pretention "to be exhaustive" it is consistently popular both in style and treatment. Put forth under a sense of "the responsibility of publishing such opinions as many years of study of the subject have suggested," we accept it as embodying the best considered conclusions of the school of Oxford. Prof. Gardner, as he says, has written "not for archæologists but for the ordinary educated reader" who, acquainted with the literature or the history or the art of Greece, wishes to "fill up lacunæ" or to learn in what directions the spade is increasing our acquaintance with the ancient Greeks.

There is a great deal of interest and instruction to be gleaned from all of the essays, of which those on Olympia, the successors of Alexander and the excavations on the Athenian acropolis are, perhaps, the best. The chapter on Eleusis and the Mysteries is too short to do justice to the subject. The author treats of the relation of archæology to history and of the changes the latter has undergone under the influence of the former; arguing the importance of dealing with "facts, not with words, with actual objects, not mere notions," in such a way as to make it appear a postponement of meaning to matter of thought to sensation.—*The Athenæum*, Sept. 24, 1892.

GUIDE JOANNE. *Grèce*, Vol. II: *Grèce continentale et îles.* Paris: Hachette, 1891.

The first volume of this guide, published in 1888, treats exclusively of Athens and its environs, the present volume includes even Crete and Epirus in its scope. As a hand-book it compares very favorably with the well-known English and German works on Greece; while Murray is distinguished for its fulness of detail and readable style and